THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1091.] SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

TO PRINTERS.

For sale, for Cash,

A Royal size PRINTING PRESS.
1 Fount of English,
1 ditto Pica,
1 ditto Small Pica,
1 ditto Brevier.

THE founts of English, Pica and Small Pica, are very good, and the Brevier about half worn. Application to be made to the Printer of this paper.

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two story

DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main street of Richmond, just above Doctor M'Clurg's, with seven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is besides, an out house with two rooms, one plank floored; and a Smoke-House. A fine stream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely inclosed. The necessary repairs will be finished, and the house ready to be occupied by the first of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased that well known stand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced publican at the same, where those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, shall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the best of Liquors, comfortable Beds, and well furnished Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himself it will be found a convenient stand for those who travel the stage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,
Six per cent. Stock of the United States,
2396 Dollars 11 Cents,
of Deferred Six per cent. and
28,814 Dollars 58 Cents
of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the house opposite the Union Tavern, lately occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for sale the following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM.
Green Coffee.
Java ditto.
Sherry Wine.
Pepper.
Scotch Snuff.
Castile Soap.
German Steel.
Demijohns.
Folio, Quarto Post and Foolscap Paper.
Flanders Sheetings.
Damask table cloths with Napkins.
Bandanne Handkerchiefs.
Linen Check do.
Glass Ware in cases, containing Tumblers, Decanters, and Mugs.

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Of an excellent Quality.

March 8, 1803. wp4w

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Alexander Donald, James Strange, John Le Messurier, Benjamin Hatcher, Thomas Wilson, and Edwin Fort, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to sell the property hereby offered for sale, for public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
—— Bethune and —— Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fither, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fither, *Defendants.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants —— Bethune and —— Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply

RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one will become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Hanover County, Court, 1st March, 1803.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*

In Chan'ry.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of [illegible] months, taking six bonds for the purchase money, four for one fifth part each, and two for one tenth part each; and that they deliver the first four to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, terms and place of such sale, in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D. C. H. C.

3w*

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS,
THO's WHITE, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803;

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House; and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,

Adam Craig, c. c. h. c. r.

Bonds due at the Custom-House Richmond, in the month of April, become payable on the following days to wit:

Ship Octavia,	April 17,
Columbus,	5.
Christopher,	20.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Lass,	28.
Alexander, (McIntosh)	10.
Sloop Little Jim,	4.

Mr. STANLEY's LETTER

CONCLUDED.

The President in addressing the present Congress after a review of our revenue, and the payments on account of the debt, remarks, "When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned; when merely by avoiding false objects of expense, we are able without a direct tax, without internal taxes and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement of the highest order to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in procuring what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances." The constitution requires of the President that he should give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measure as he may judge necessary and expedient. Perhaps it would comport better with the dignity of the first Magistrate, if in discharging this duty he should not feel himself emancipated from the obligations imposed by official propriety. If he should refrain from such reflections as are evidently intended to establish his own reputation by casting reproach on his predecessors, or avoid such a display of measures and professions as argue a thirst for popularity. As his own feelings must regulate his conduct in this particular, it is at his option to adopt or reject such stale instruments for procuring popular favour. So far, however, as I deem them disingenuous or unfounded, it is my duty and a right I feel disposed to use, to examine his statement. The remarks I have quoted from the message are predicated on the state of our revenue, "resulting (says the President) from the plans *you* have already sanctioned." Now it is an indisputable truth, that the plans adopted under the present administration have been to *diminish* and not to increase the revenue. By the repeal of the internal taxes, (in which I concurred, though I wished to retain such parts of them as fall on luxury and wealth) the revenue is lessened near one million of dollars per year. No one measure has been adopted, or in the language of the message, "sanctioned" in the present administration which adds one cent a year to the revenue of the United States. The regulations of commerce, under which the duties from imports and tonnage arise and are collected, remain as established by the former administration. The progressive increasing population, wealth and commerce of the United States, occasioned the regular annual increase of this revenue, and in the usual course, the receipts of the last year were greater than the former.—But says the message, this state of things is the result "merely of avoiding false objects of expense." Some diminution of expenditure has indeed been made under the present administration, but they have in a very great degree resulted from a change in our situation and circumstances, not been produced, I presume to say, by the present administration. Let it be remembered, that in the few years preceding the accession of the present administration, millions were necessarily expended for securing and protecting our commerce, to which not only the

agricultural, but every other interest owes its prosperity. Light-houses and fortifications were erected—Insurrections, Indian and Algerine wars exhausted large sums; by depredations of the English, French and Spanish nations, property supposed to exceed thirty millions of dollars, was lost, and the revenue consequently greatly diminished. Naval sites and arsenals were established: arms and ordnance to a large amount purchased; and armories for manufacture of arms set in operation. A navy was not only built which restored our commerce and revenue; but when on the return of peace its longer support on the first establishment was rendered unnecessary, most of the ships were sold, by which measure the amount of the annual expenditure of the navy was greatly lessened; and the proceeds of the sales brought back into the treasury, to form a part of that aggregate which the message suggests to be the result of the "mere avoiding false objects of expense." The greatest objects, therefore of expense, upon which much money was expended by the former administration, are the erection of light-houses and fortifications—suppressing insurrections; establishing naval sites and arsenals; the purchase of arms and ordinance; establishing armouries, and protecting commerce against Algerine and French pirates by building a navy. Let any candid man reflect whether under the same circumstances, the present administration ought not to resort to the same measures.—Whether the injustice and violence of foreign nations may not compel us at any time, and however pacific the disposition of the administration, to resort to measures of defence, and then let him say whether these were false objects of expense. There are however other objects of expense not adopted, or rather "avoided," by the present administration,—such as the reduction of the expense of the judiciary department by the repeal of the judicial system adopted February 1801—the reduction of the army, and the dismissing the officers employed in collecting the internal taxes. The expenditure retrenched by the repeal of the judiciary was surely not the cause of our former poverty or of our present wealth, because the system repealed had been in operation but one year, and the saving does not exceed thirty thousand dollars, a sum less than the expense of repealing it.

The reduction of the army was justified in my estimation and supported by my vote; but I am of opinion, that while our differences subsisted with the European powers with whom we were contending—the force retained was necessary to garrison our forts and guard our frontiers. The restoration of harmony, which authorised a reduction of the Navy justifies a like reduction of the navy. A change of circumstances had in this instance rendered that force useless which a few months before, had been indespensible. By repealing the internal taxes the expense of collection was dispensed with. This measure did not expedite the discharge of the debt or replenish the treasury; for while it saved the expense of one hundred thousand dollars, it prevented the receipt of ten times that sum. I cherish the hope that neither the public fate nor public safety may request a resort to direct or internal taxes, or to loans. But however sincere the present administration may be to avoid these measures, yet it certainly is not correct to claim as a merit due to them, that they have replenished our treasury, and reduced the debt "*without*" these aids; because the documents from the treasury department shew, that they have received from the direct tax and internal taxes, the large sum of two millions, seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The arrears of taxes yet unpaid, are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at upwards of one million of dollars, which will also be at the disposal of the present administration. It appears then, that the present administration have the benefit of near four millions dollars from the direct tax and internal taxes.

The present administration have done much. With the happy fortune of receiving the government and every branch of its revenue, "in the full tide of successful experiment;" unembarrassed by foreign dissentions; relieved from the necessity of great expenditures on national objects which their predecessors had completly or greatly advanced. With an encreating population, commerce and wealth; and a revenue yielding them in two years the immense sum of thirty-one millions of dollars; much was to be expected. Let any candid and intelligent American review these things; he will see with pleasure and with pride the prosperous situation of our country; but he must admit that we do not owe it to the "plans sanctioned" or false "objects of expense avoided" by the present administration. The planter who succeeds to the possession of a farm already well improved and planted, should be content with reaping the profits of the industy and skill of his predecessor, without detracting from his merits. He derives no merit from the boasts—I have gathered an harvest which I might have destroyed.

The President recommended to Congress, to appropriate a sum of money for erecting at this city a dry dock, in which, by employing water drawn from a source above the level of the tides, as practised in lock navigation, the ships of our navy might be placed "on a dry and sheltered bed," in which situation the progress of decay would be arrested. The estimate of this work submitted to the President was four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. No subject can more justly merit the attention of the legislature than the preservation of our navy: the solicitude of the President on this occasion is honorable to him; but unfortunately the project, by every light afforded by philosophy or experience, was judged not to be adapted to its object, and would be less conducive to the preservation than to the destruction of the navy. After some discussion it was agreed without a dissenting voice, to permit the subject to rest without a decision.

At the last session of Congress, a proposition was made for repealing the several acts of Congress, by which foreign ships arriving in our ports are liable to higher tonnage duty than our own, and goods imported in them subjected to an additional duty of 10 per cent; the repeal to take effect whenever it should be ascertained that any foreign nation had adopted the same policy towards us, by a repeal of their discriminating and countervailing duties. The question was not decided at that session. It is understood that our minister at London was instructed to propose this subject to the British government, and that in consequence of this communication, the British parliament passed an act authorising their King to abolish their discriminating and countervailing duties, upon the event of the United States concurring in the measure. At the opening of this session of Congress, the President says, he "communicates with satisfaction" the act of the British parliament, and submits to Congress the propriety of meeting them, in the abolition of these duties. The committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom this subject was referred, made a detailed report, which concludes by recommending a resolution to repealing the acts imposing discriminating duties. While this resolution lay on the table, the chambers of commerce of Philadelphia and New-York, and some other cities, and the merchants of New-York, petitioned against the measure. They state in substance; that experience under these acts had proved their benignant effects; that our shipping had increased to an amount sufficient for carrying all our productions intended for exportation and the importation of such articles as are necessary for our home consumption. That by a repeal of these duties the ships of Great Britain would be permitted to bring us the products and manufactures of all countries, while by the operation of their navigation act, we should be restricted in our trade to that nation to the carriage of goods the growth or production of our own country only; that the vessels of all nations would be allowed equal privileges with American built ships, without any equivalent on their part; That the European nations not only build and equip their ships much cheaper, but also navigate them at much less expence than we can, which advantages in their favour must prevent our competition with them in navigation, and leave American vessels idly to rot in our docks. They all conclude with expressing a confidence that repealing our discriminating duties would discourage shipbuilding, deprive us of the profits at present derived from the employment of American vessels, and make us dependent on foreign nations for the exports of the products of our soil; that it must be prejudicial to various important interests in the community detrimental to the revenue of the country, and, in a national point of view, extremely impolitic. The subject was postponed from day to day, and at length the friends of the progress consented to let it pass undecided this session. Whether this abandonment proceeds from a hope that delay may enable the friends of the measure to repel the objections urged so strongly, and from sources so respectable, or is the result of a conviction of the inexpediency of the measure in the minds of those who first cherished it, I cannot decide.

Our affairs with Tripoli remain as they were at the close of the last session of Congress; neither restrained by a regard to justice, nor intimidated by the apprehension of our force, those pirates continue to cruise against our ships engaged in the Mediterranean trade. The public armed ships stationed there have proved sufficient to watch them so closely, that one merchant ship only has fallen into their hands, and this might have been retaken but for the danger of our large ships venturing near the shore to intercept the prize conducted by their small gallies. To render the protection to this trade more effectual, the House of Representatives, without a dissenting voice, passed a bill appropriating 96,000 dollars for the building or purchasing four small vessels to carry sixteen guns each, which, in conjunction with our force already in the Mediterranean, will, it is not doubted, prevent these pirates from venturing into the sea. This bill was returned from the senate, with an amendment, appropriating 500,000 dollars for the building fifteen gun-boats. When this amendment was under consideration in the house, information was asked for what purpose these gun-boats were intended? It was suggested that they were not necessary for the Mediterranean service, and not calculated to supply the place with revenue cutters. In reply, it was intimidated they were to be employed, if necessary, on the Mississippi: Upon this information the amendment was agreed to.—Thus we see the gentleman who in January, manifested the amiable disposition of relying on declarations of "sensibility," and the magnanimity of an agressing neighbour for redress of injuries done us—who at that time refused peremptorily even to consider whether preparations for defence, if necessary, should not be adopted, seem now, so far as we can judge from this measure, to incline to the opinion, that *acts* may be efficacious where words will fail: And that waiting with perfect confidence for negociation to "vindicate our injuries," may be beautiful in theory but dangerous in practice.

At the last session of congress, the president communicated the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and the commissioners on the part of the State of Georgia, by virtue of an act passed May 1800—for the amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia. By these articles Georgia cedes to the United States all her right to the jurisdiction and soil of the territory lying on the Mississippi, south of the State of Tennessee, north of the Spanish provinces of Florida, and west of a line beginning on the river Ghatahouchie, where the Spanish boundary crosses the same, and runs up that river to the great bend thereof, next above the creek called "Uchee," then a straight line to Nickajack on Tennessee river, and with that river to the Tennessee line.

On the part of the United States it was stipulated, that there should be paid to Georgia from the first sales of the lands thus ceded, dolls. 1,250,000—and that a land office for the disposition of the vacant land thus ceded, should be opened within one year after the assent of Georgia to the agreement.

That actual settlers, under titles from the British government of West-Florida, or the Spanish government, or an act of Georgia, called the Bourbon act, should be confirmed in their titles—that the lands ceded should be a common fund for the benefit of the United States, with a reservation of five millions of acres, which the United States might apply to the satisfaction of claims other than those before recognized.

That the United States should extinguish the Indian title to the country of Tallifee, in the State of Georgia.

That the territory thus ceded, shall form a State when it shall contain sixty thousand free inhabitants.

The State of Georgia, by an act passed June 1802, have ratified the agreement of the commissioners which has become obligatory also on the United States. In this session an act has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate, for opening a land-office in this territory. This bill prescribes, that a surveyor be appointed by the President, who shall survey all the lands in the territory to which the Indian title has been extinguished, into townships of six miles square each, which shall be subdivided into sections of 640 acres, and half sections of 320 acres each; plats of which surveys shall be filed with the registers in the territory and with the secretary of the treasury. That the president by proclamation shall appoint a day, on which all the said land shall be offered for sale to the highest bidders, in lots of sections and half sections; but no sale shall be made at less than two dollars per acre. The lands unsold at the expiration of three weeks, shall be disposed of by the registers of the land office, at the same price [two dollars per acre] and in the same manner as the United States lands north west of the Ohio are disposed of. The terms of sale in both cases are:

That the purchaser shall pay at the rate of six dollars for every section he may purchase, for surveying expenses—he shall deposit one twentieth part of the purchase money to be forfeited, if within 40 days he fail to pay one fourth part of the whole purchase money. One fourth part of the purchase money shall be paid within forty days; one fourth within two years; one fourth within three years, and one fourth within four years after the day of sale; with interest at 6 per cent. from the day of sale, on the three last payments. A discount of 8 per cent. a year, shall be allowed on any of the three last payments, if anticipated.

By this bill, the titles of persons actually settled within the territory, under Spanish and British grants, and under the Georgia Bourbon act are confirmed. A right of pre-emption is also given to persons who, at the time of passing the act, shall be actually settled on lands of the United States without title.

The claims other than those expresly provided for in the articles of agreement, and for the satisfaction of which the right to dispose of five millions acres of land were reserved, being very considerable in their amount and extraordinary in their nature, a brief account of them may not be unacceptable.

[Mr. S. here adverts to the claim of the *South-Carolina Yazoo* company, under an act of the state of Georgia of Dec. '89. This claim, it will be recollected, was attempted to be supported before the supreme court of the U. S. in a suit against the state of Georgia, but which was terminated by an amendment of the constitution, relative to the suitability of states. The controversy was afterwards referred to the secretary of the treasury, secretary of state, and attorney general, as commissioners on Georgia claims who reported that "there was no equitable claim either for the land or compensation from the United States." The other class of claimants consists of those companies which engaged in the celebrated Georgia speculation under the act of the legislature of that state, of 1795, but whose prospects were cut off by "the rescinding act" of the the legislature of that state, in the subsequent year, and who received back the purchase money. These companies now apply to congress for 8,500,000 dollars, for which they propose to relinquish *all their claim.*

We are obliged to omit Mr. S's statement of these claims.—The above we hope will suffice.—*Ed. Gaz.*]

Upon these claims the commissioners report, "that they feel no hesitation in declaring that the title of these claimants cannot be supported." But they add, "that the interest of the United States—the tranquility of future settlers, and various equitable considerations render it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms. They therefore submit a plan of indemnity to the claimants, viz.

That the residue of the 5,000,000 acres reserved for this purpose, after satisfying the claims of settlers and others as recognized by the articles of agreement with Georgia, shall be granted the claimants under the act of Georgia of 1795, to be located on lands to which the Indian title is not yet extinguished—or that the said claimants shall receive certificates, bearing interest after the 1st of January, 1804, for 2,500,000 dollars, or at their option, certificates for 5,000,000 without interest to be paid out of the sales of the land after the payment stipulated to be made to Georgia.

Although it cannot be ascertained that the purchasers from the original companies had notice of the fraud in which the transaction was founded, yet there is strong reason to presume they were apprized that the title was questionable, because in the conveyance to them a special warrantee only is found against the acts of the grantors, and a special covenant "that the grantors shall not be liable to refund any money in consequence of any defect of title from the state of Georgia.

A bill is before the house of representatives predicated on this project of the commissioners. Its fate I consider doubtful—my own impressions are, that the claimants under the act of 1795, have no equitable claim on the United States. This being also the opinion of the commissioners, I conceive it improper for the United States to sanction a fraud so vile. The claim under the act of 1789 has much equity, because by the same kind of testimony which proves the fraud in the act of 1795, there is strong reasons to believe the intention of the act of 1789 was to receive the evidences of the debt of the state in payment of the purchase money: nor can I believe that "the interest of the United States, the tranquility of the future inhabitants, or equitable considerations," should induce a distinction in favor of the claimants under the fraudulent act of 1795, in preference to the honest but perhaps mistaken purchasers of 1789. I am the more satisfied in the decision to vote against this grant, because it is questionable whether Georgia ever had a right to grant this land, and if the claimants have a good title they can support it in the courts of the United States.

Early in the present session, a resolution was submitted to abolish the mint: this has not been acted upon, but the disposition of the house I judge to be in favor of preserving the establishment, an appropriation having been made in the general appropriation bill as passed by the house, for the support of the mint, in the year 1803, and a bill being before the house for continuing the establishment at Philadelphia, two years longer.

From the report of the director of the mint it appears, that there was coined at the mint in the year 1802,

In Gold coins,	dolls.	423,353
Silver,		58,343
Copper,		34,422 83
Total amount of coins issued 1802,	dolls.	516,115 83

That on the coinage of the above quantity of copper, a profit has arisen of dollars 5,644 32, the expenditures of the year was dollars 17,402 65, deducting from which the gain on copper, the expence is reduced to dolls. 11,828 32. When this sum is contrasted with the advantages of adding dollars 500,000 to the circulating cash of this country, coined principally from bullion, which would otherwise be exported; when it appears that the resuls of the institution is a national profit, the saving the reduced sum of expenditure cannot render necessary the destruction of this institution.

There are yet some days of the session to elapse: should any thing important occur in that time, it shall be communicated in a subsequent letter.

I have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STANLEY.

Discourse on the progress of Society.

ON Saturday the 2d of April, at half after four o'clock, J. Ogilvie will deliver, in the capitol, a discourse on the principal causes that have successively combined to secure, extend and accelerate the progress of civilization and general happiness.

N. B. Every subscriber will be furnished with a ticket of admission; occasional visitors will be admitted by paying two shillings for each visit.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Concerning New-Orleans.

(No. II)

The reader is desired to remember, that I divided the persons who wished that we should go to war with France, into six classes. I do not pretend to insist that the classification is exactly correct, or that it might not be extended to others who are not embraced by it. The separation and opposition of motive in a general view, is both correct and distinct. The arrangement was made for the sake of perspicuity. Having gone so far into the subject, I think it my duty to proceed, to unfold and oppose some of the leading features by which these different political sectarians may be distinguished.

With respect to those who are anxious for war, from avaricious and ambitious motives, although they do not deserve to be noticed with seriousness, yet it appears, from the opinions which are published in different quarters, that this class is numerous, and has the aid of considerable talents.

There are so many answers and objections which may be given to these politicians, that I scarcely know how to begin. In the first place, it ought to be remembered, that no part of the country belongs to us—that it is the property and in possession of another nation, which derives its claim from a time far more remote than our existence as a nation—that moral rectitude forbids us from intermeddling with them, or disturbing their tranquility or repose—that it commands us to give our aid to secure these rights to the proper claimants. We ought to act in this case, in a national view, just as one individual, under similar circumstances, should act towards another.—Let it be asked, whether a man in private life has a right or ought to be tolerated in making a violent usurpation of his neighbour's property? Nobody would be satisfied with a plunderer of this sort, who should justify himself by saying, that his own lands being barren and unproductive, he found it suitable to his interest and inclination to take possession of his neighbour's land. The municipal regulations of a civilized nation would protect the weak and the injured man upon such an occasion; the universal voice of society would espouse his cause; every man would see that the cause was in some degree his own, and would give a reasonable aid.

Let these arguments and reasons apply to nations; let them be particularly applied to this case. He must be a nice casuist who can see any difference.—Thirty or perhaps fifty thousand people unite and organize themselves into an army. They abandon their homes, their comforts, their domestic peace, and their moral principles. They march into the country of a neighbouring nation, and take possession of it. They divide it among themselves. They drive away, or reduce to submission and humility, the inhabitants. They abolish all old rites and customs. They introduce new laws, new police, new religion. All offices of honor, profit or trust are divided among the new-comers, and the peaceful and rightful owners are reduced to a state of vassalage or insignificance.

We are tempted to ask whether this is true? Whether the invading army which would perform such things does not deserve the name of a Banditti? Are they better than the Goths and Vandals, of the old world, who for similar reasons and in the same way formerly, overrun and occupied the south of Europe? Can a man as a politician say, that any thing is right and may be done with propriety, which being done by an individual, would entitle him to the appellation of villain? I repeat this question, and I request that some politician of this sect will not only answer it, but will unfold his reasons. I confess that I am not sufficiently a casuist to discover the moral difference between the act of an individual towards his neighbour, and the act of one hundred individuals towards an hundred of their neighbours, or the act of one hundred thousand individuals towards a greater or smaller number. However the hundred thousand may be dignified by the title of an army, or organized and commanded by brave and sensible men. That which would be wrong upon the smallest scale, could not be right upon the largest.

The country concerning which I am now writing, while we were the subjects of an European power, belonged to another European power. While we were struggling with Great Britain for independence and self-government, we were not opposed or in any way retarded by the nation to which Louisiana then belonged. So far from it, we received the offices of good neighbourhood. Our independence was recognized by them.—Treaties have since been formed, in which we were permitted to participa-

is the navigation of the Mississippi, passing through their country. This little historical detail is too true to be denied. It affords a lesson which ought to be remembered. It ought to excite our gratitude. Instead of looking into this country to discover its weakness, to ascertain the ease with which it might be conquered and possessed, and the advantages which would be derived by the acquisition, we should set an example of good neighbourhood of morals and political justice. Our actions and words should prove to our neighbours that they had nothing to fear, but every thing to hope and expect, which could be dictated by the voice of reason, morality, religion, law and justice.

It will perhaps be said, that the Spaniards having disposed of this country to another power, the French, that they could not also dispose of the moral and social claims which attached peculiarly to them. This I deny. We all know that every thing which appertains to a tract of land, or domain, goes to the purchaser, unless particularly reserved. This general rule will certainly apply as well to one hundred thousand of acres as it will to a single acre, and to one hundred million of acres as to a single farm. The rational and moral relations are exactly alike. The French, who are about to possess that country, have an unqualified right to stand upon the same ground which was occupied by their predecessors.

If this country was at war with France, there could be no hesitation, as to the policy and propriety, of taking immediate possession of the whole country: this is not the case, nor is there any solid reason to expect it will be, unless, indeed, a mad policy should prevail, for which there is, at this time, no just cause or foundation.

There are many persons who feel an immediate disposition to take vengeance, to an extreme degree, for the smallest transgression. This temper will operate in a national and political view in consequence of a public injury. But it is absolutely necessary that the cause or motive should be well considered before a single step be taken. In private life, we know that very small causes often lead to the most serious quarrels, and implacable animosities. Each party rushes into the arms of madness and vengeance with equal ardour; each exerts all his faculties to defend himself and to annoy his adversary. They weary themselves and worry each other in an unavailing and unsuccessful contest, and having exhausted their strength and resources, they pant for peace, for quiet, for reconciliation and repose. They look back with sorrow and mortification; they look around them with vexation and perplexity, and they look forward with discontent and reluctance. Is not this true? The answer of every man of candour and experience will be—Yes.

If this be true as respects human life, let me entreat every reader to apply the picture to a more extensive and national object. If moderation and prudence would be proper and wise upon the small scale, it would be equally, perhaps more so, in a larger view. War between nations may be assimulated to the quarrels and contentions of individuels. The successful party may be gratified with the destruction of his neighbour or enemy, but he will not obtain a benefit equal to that injury. If he be a man of feeling and sensibility, who has been imprudently urged to prosecute a destructive contest, his heart will melt with sorrow at the misery of his fallen and vanquished foe.

Fellow Citizens, and readers of all classes! I beseech you to reflect upon these things. I have not endeavored to exaggerate or extenuate any thing. My design is to approach your understandings with truth, to influence them by reason, and to ask only that your judgments may be candid, impartial and just. I ask it, not for myself, but for yourselves, for our country, for our posterity, for our fame; and with those who will reflect, I am sure that I shall not ask in vain. FALKLAND.

(To be continued.)

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder on Monday the 4th day of April, 1803, on the plantation of Charles Edwards, dec. in King William county, on a credit until the 1st day of January next, for all sums above ten dollars, under, cash,

ABOUT thirty head of Cattle, twenty or thirty head of hogs and the horses, houshold and kicken furniture, plantation utensils, a double chair and harness, and the crop of corn. Bond with approved security will be required by the administrator. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make application on or before the day of sale, as provision may be made for the payment, and those indebted must make payment immediately; also the negroes be hired out for the present year.

DAVID L. SMITH,
Administrator with the will annexed of Charles Edwards, dec.
March 16, 1803. tw

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1803.

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sloop Unity, Barrott, G. E. Harbour.
Farmers Daughter, Beaston, Do.
Juno, Ellery, Portsmouth.
President, Cullen, P. Elizabeth.
Sch'r Anna, Houseman, New-York.
Portsmouth, Goodwin, Norfolk.
Eagle, Butler, Do.
Virginia, Wise. Do.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r John, Creighton, New-York.
Wealthy, Hand[illegible] Philadelphia.
Friendship, Snow, Boston.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF EQUALITY.

(Continued from our last.)

The following is the plea, which Mr. Osgood and and his fellow petitioners, urge in behalf of their prayer—"To keep in the paths of honest industry, those whom poverty may tempt to stray; to bring back those who have already wandered; to destroy mendicity, and prevent crimes; to relieve the unequal contribution laid on private charity, and give effect to the mild system of penitentiary punishment."

With respect to the first effect which is alledged will be produced from their plan "to keep in the paths of honest industry, those whom poverty may tempt to stray."—This certainly is a desirable object, and if the state work-shops would produce such service to society, something might be said in their favour, but a little reflection will inform and convince any one, that a consequence of quite an opposite nature must result. The idea of becoming the associate of persons who have been convicted of the most horrible crimes, will be a perpetual bar, against honesty and honour, though labouring under the most abject poverty, from ever applying for admission into these manufactories. We are not to suppose that the lower classes of people, are destitute of that becoming pride, which always accompanies integrity in every sphere of life, from the monarch upon the throne, to the artisan who toils for his daily bread. The honest mechanic would sooner perish from want, than be made the messmate of a notorious felon.—What then follows, but that these work-shops, will be entirely filled either with convicted felons, or with creatures equally destitute of character. They will in short, be nothing more or less, than a rabble of vice and crime, set up under the protection of the state, to lessen the value of the works of honest industry. During the day they are employed to impoverish the family of every mechanic, and during the night they will probably employ themselves in their original occupations, robbery, thieving and shoplifting.

With respect to the second consequence, "to bring back those who have already wandered," the plan will have a very different effect. From such a number of persons accustomed to all the arts of vice, being associated together, without being subjected to the same strict regulations as in a state prison, they will advance in the paths of evil, instead of retreating; and so far from reforming, they will relinquish all the lessons of righteousness, which they had acquired during their penitentiary confinement. The only probability that a state prison convict has of retrieving his lost character, and of pursuing an industrious life, is with associating with the honest part of mankind, at a distance from his former acquaintances, and where his crimes are unknown.—But the scheme of collecting and erecting a general system for abandoned characters of every description, is the most effectual mode that could be contrived for continuing the unhappy wretches intended to be reformed, in their original habits of iniquity.

The third good effect said to result, is "to destroy mendicity and prevent crimes." That these state work-shops will bring to mendicity thousands of industrious citizens, and produce crimes innumerable, must be evident to every person, who will only expend a moment's consideration on the subject.—What will be the lot of those honest mechanics, who at present maintain large families by their industry? Beggary and starvation will be their inevitable fate. Principles of honour, as has been mentioned, will prevent them from ever applying for relief to those *discreet citizens*, the supporters and guardians of convicted felons and pick pockets.—They will prefer death, in the bosoms of their families, if Providence throw no support in their way, before they enter the habitation of the wicked.

The fourth and last effect mentioned by the petitioners, "to relieve the unequal contribution laid on private charity, and give effect to the mild system of penitentiary punishment."—How far or in what manner such an establishment can relieve the unequal contribution of private charity, is more than we can conceive. If it have a tendency, as will unquestionably be the case, to promote crime in the wicked, and beggary in the industrious; neither public punishment or private charity will be able to keep pace with the perpetual calls of justice and distress. As to giving effect to the mild system of penitentiary punishment, we have shewn, that it must on the contrary, tend to throw back, into the road of evil, those few, whom perhaps, confinement in the state prison had habituated to the works of industry. If such a system take place in New-York, we venture to prophecy, that in a very short time, New-York will become a den of robbers, pick pockets and thieves; that every honest man will fly from it, with equal speed as if it were infected with the yellow fever. But this will not be the only calamity; the members of these state work shops, when tired with labour, will spread themselves over the United States from their nursery of vice. New-York, in fact, will equal in pestilence the Upas tree of Java. Those who dwell in the city will be exposed every moment to assassination and pillage; and the nearer we approach it, the more liable, to incur these dangers.

Since writing the above, we find, as might have been expected, that the whole town of New-York is set in commotion and alarm by this Clintonian scheme; for to the Clintonians alone, and the *pious* Mr. Osgood at their head, the plan is attributed. As this project will therefore undoubtedly attract the attention of the citizens in general throughout the union, we give the petition verbatim, that we may not be accused either of misrepresentation, or perverting the intentions of those *worthy* and *Christian* republicans.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened—

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the City of New-York,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That from the increasing populat[illegible] of the city of New-York, the great extent of its commerce, and the easy access its situation affords to strangers, it becomes burthened, not only with an undue proportion of Paupers, strictly so called, who are unable from infancy, age or disease, to provide for their own support—but also with a numerous class of its population, who, during a very considerable period of the year, are thrown off employment, or from particular circumstances, have never been able to obtain it. The rapid progress of internal improvement, the increasing extent of foreign commerce, and the demand for labour which they create, would inspire an idea that this class would not be sufficiently important to claim our attention: but though the general effect of the picture is brilliant, it yet contains many groups of wretchedness, imperceptible at the first view, and to which, when discovered, we always turn with reluctance. Those whom official duty leads to an investigation of this subject, will perceive, that although the demand for labour, and consequently its price, is greater in this country than most others, yet there are times when even here that demand as it respects some particular species of labour, is suspended—that this suspense is ruin to the labouring poor; and that in times of the greatest demand, there are intervals in which the work best suited to the age, strength and capicity of the applicant, is not immediately discovered; and that from these causes, numbers, particularly of women and children, become a burthen, first, on individual charity, and when that is exhausted, or the fund provided for the support of the poor, or are drawn by poverty and idleness into the practice of vice, or the commission of crimes. This class is swelled by a number of persons discharged from the state prison, either by pardon or the expiration of their sentence—with these, the real or pretended want of employment is the cause or pretext for beggary, or a renewal of their former depredations.

To prevent these effects so burthensome and injurious to the community;—to keep in the paths of honest industry, those whom poverty may tempt to stray; to bring back those who have already wandered; to destroy mendicity, and prevent crimes; to relieve the unequal contribution laid on private charity, and give effect to the mild system of penitentiary punishment.

Your petitioners suppose that nothing will be so sufficient as the institution of public work-shops under the direction of discreet citizens; where every species of industry might find employment and support. But this establishment will require greater funds than can be spared from the ordinary revenue of the city, and will also call for legislative aid in its organization.

When the situation of this city is considered burthened with all the convicts and many of the paupers belonging to other counties, necessarily exposed to receive them from other states and from foreign countries. Perhaps your honorable body may deem it not inconsistent with justice, that part of this fund should be provided by the state. The amount required cannot be accurately calculated; but a revenue of twelve thousand dollars per annum for ten or fifteen years, is not thought more than sufficient to carry the system into effect. Once brought into operation, the expenditures will doubtless decrease, and the surplus fund may be turned to such objects as the legislature may direct. To provide for such part of this sum as the legislature may think ought to be raised on this city, no object seems to present itself so favourable as a renewal of the duty lately taken off by the United States for sales at auction—it would be sufficient for the purpose, and in the opinion of your petitioners less onerous than any other species of tax.

It would be difficult to detail in this application all the minuter parts of the plan they wish to establish—*Your Petitioners* therefore content themselves with presenting the general object, which they trust is one that will meet with legislative favour.

They therefore pray, that an act may be passed establishing a board of directors, and vesting in them powers to erect work-shops, and purchase materials for the employment of the poor in the city of New-York—And that an additional duty of ——— per cent. on all sales at auction, be imposed, in order to defray the expence of such establishment—or that such other means may be devised for that purpose, as to your honorable body may seem expedient.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

ERRATA.

For the preceding part of this article in the Virginia Gazette, for *pledge*, read *badge*.

The want of room obliges us to omit PERTINAX No VII. until our next.

Hay-Market Garden to Let.

THIS Garden, for the beauties of its situation and contiguity to the most flourishing part of a growing metropolis, is surpassed by none, if equalled by any place of the kind on this continent. The improvements therein have been the effect of several years labor, and considerable expense, and consist of a building in the centre of the garden, covering 100 by 56 feet, porticoed all round and floored for dancing or other entertainments, 72 by 56 feet in a cross of 24 feet wide, with fire places over the area. In the centre is a Music Gallery and Orchestra, 30 feet pitch, containing an Organ, imported about 18 months since from London, made by Longman and Clement. This highly improved instrument, from its excellent combination of a variety of well chosen stops, with the addition of the kettle drum and triangles, and barrels on which are set a number of pieces of music, some of great length; which barrels can be introduced for entertainment, when no finger performer is to be had, and its capacity sufficient for any church, is esteemed by judges to be the most compleat one ever imported in America.—There are also erected elevated covered galleries that greatly enhance the views around; bowers and extensive harbors, grass plats and walks in various directions, are formed, interspersed with flowers and flowering shrubs of almost every description, and now ornamenting with intersting cenotaphs in the form of obelisks, to the memory of our departed heroes and statesmen; a column of the Tuscan order, dedicated to liberty, with transparent paintings and inscriptions; circular semivertical riding machines, delightful in their movements and salutary in their effects. In another part of the garden, and divided by a screen or inclosure, are a variety of amusing exercises, such as a fives court, bowles, quoits, shuffleboard & other sports not prohibited by our laws, and a circus now building for equestrian performances, fire works, sports of the pit, bull baiting, &c. which will not interfere with, or annoy the other part of the garden.

To a person well qualified to keep a place of this sort, a preference would be given, who may be accommodated with an ice-house well filled, and all the appurtenances belonging to the garden, such as tables and seats sufficient to dine 2 or 300 persons, upwards of 100 lamps, lanthorns and sconces, together with the apparatus fixed for producing light from gas, that from one bushel of pit coal, the light of three hundred candles can be furnished for six hours. The garden will open in less than a fortnight, under the management of a young man calculated to give general satisfaction, which will be no bar to renting. Should any one renting the garden not wish to give the consideration required for the use of the organ, it will be for sale.

J. PRYOR.
Richmond, March 28, 1803.

—DEATH.—

Departed this life on Wednesday the 23d ult. in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH DUDLEY, wife of Major Wm. DUDLEY, of Warwick county.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 30lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3:

And they are requsted to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.
31st March, 1803. oawtf

GROCERY STORE.

WORSLEY & COMP.

HAVE opened a store of the above description at the corner of *Harris's* brick house, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, to be disposed of extremely low, for cash *only*.

☞ They have FOR SALE, 40 Barrels excellent

VIRGINIA CIDER

Richmond, April 1st, 1802. 3t

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Friday the 14th day of January, 1803, from the plantation of Charles Edwards, dec. in King William county,

TONEY,

A mulatto man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high or there about; had on when he went away a white woollen Virginia cloth coat and pantaloons. I suppose he is in the neighborhood of Mrs. Sutton of Middlesex, as he came from that estate. I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him and all masters of vessels from taking him, out of the state. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me in the aforesaid county, or secured in any jail in this state so that I get him.

DAVID L. SMITH,
Committee to the Estate of Charles Edwards, deceased.
March 16, 1803. 4t

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the stated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in desiring their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews,
Joseph Prentis,
Jas. Henderson,
Travis,
} Members of the standing committee.

VIRGINIA:

High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, March 9, 1803.

BETWEEN
John Seabrooke Plaintiff,
AND
Daniel Broadhead, sen. Daninel Broadhead, jun. and William Marshall, Defendants.

THE defendants Daniel Broadhead, sen. and Daniel Broadhead, jun. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be require. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court-house, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803. 2m.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

KNOWSLEY,

THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on *Sandy Point* the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from so fine a stock. This horse has cost me on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 1,500 Guineas more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horse called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was six years old last May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowsley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Push-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Bafio, and Lord A. Hambilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798 He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstakes of 20 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he also won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master, Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Asparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowsley.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellisima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary escapes or accidents.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horse Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on the 12th day of April next,

Two pieces of Ground,

WITH all the Houses and Improvements thereon, lying on the Main street in the city of Richmond, being a corner of the said street and the Market-street, of the following dimensions, to wit—One of 100 feet on the Main street and sixty feet on the Market-street, making an oblong square of forty feet by sixty feet; the other adjoining the former on the said Market-street, containing fifteen feet in front, and of the same breadth back forty feet, and the balance for thirty feet back of the breadth of ten feet, be the same more or less, to raise the sum of three hundred pounds, current money, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April 1800, due from the estate of William Holliday to Samuel Moody, executor of John Lyaar, and all the expences incident to the sale.

WILLIAM HAY, Trustee.

March 18, 1803. 12w3w.

N. B. The said pieces of Ground are subject to a ground rent to the estate of Nicholas B. Seabrook.

The Celebrated Running HORSE,

CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Washington City;

WILL Stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of August) at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Bevill and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, well set with clover, and the board of boys sent with mares, gratis, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed may be furnished with grain at the market price, for which the money must be sent.

CLIFDEN is a horse of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon strength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable sure foal getter, and his colts are esteemed equal to any on the continent for size and compact form.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Chesterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untried; he is from the very best stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilson's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for those years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the Duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxleafe, Hampshire, Aug. 18, 1799. [2081*]

United States of America Fifth, Circuit, Virginia District,

November Term, 1802.

John Wilson and Thomas Fitchett, Plts. AGAINST Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moses Myers, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4. 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Pauceon, jr.

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George-Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never-failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chattin's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.